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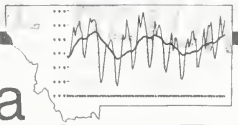


Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

4th Quarter 1990 Report — Volume 20, Number 4

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS and EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 393,300 for the fourth quarter of 1990. This represented a decrease of 9,100 from the previous quarter—and a decrease of 9,600 from the fourth quarter of 1989.

EMPLOYMENT

Total average employment for the fourth quarter was 367,500—down 3.9 percent and 14,700 workers from the previous quarter. During the three month period, Montana's employment picture continued to show some downward movement as out-of-doors work started its normal seasonal decline. Some improvement was noted in December as hiring for the Christmas season helped offset some of the decrease in the labor force—with December employment showing a 0.5 percent increase over November employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 5,700 more unemployed Montanans during the fourth quarter than the previous quarter. The number of Montana's **unemployed** for the fourth quarter averaged about 25,800—translating to a 6.6 percent unemployment rate.

TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT**

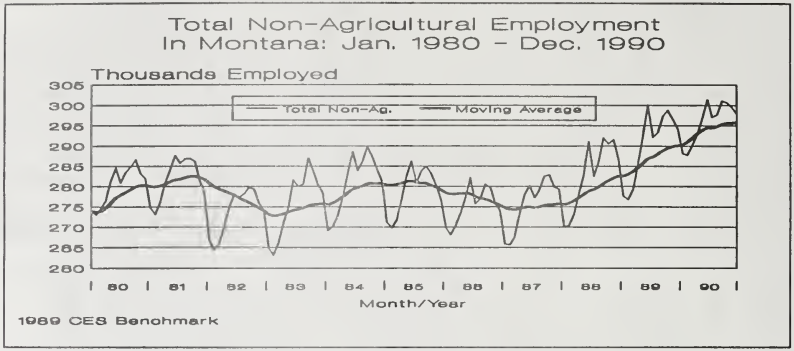
**NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment for the fourth quarter of 1990 averaged 299,300—a slight increase of 700 jobs over the previous quarter—and a 2,700 job increase over the fourth quarter of 1989.

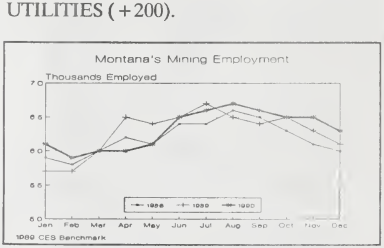
Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1990 - 4th	393,300	367,500	25,800	6.6%
1990 - 3rd	402,400	382,300	20,100	5.0%
1990 - 2nd	409,300	386,600	22,700	5.5%
1990 - 1st	407,500	383,000	24,500	6.0%
1989 - 4th	402,900	380,900	22,000	5.5%
1989 - 3rd	412,400	391,900	20,500	5.0%

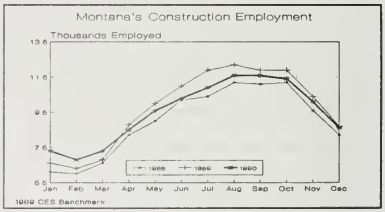
*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1990 Benchmark



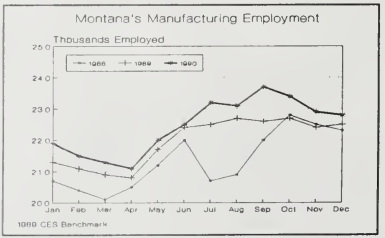
The 700 net gain resulted from a 4,200 decline in PRIVATE SECTOR jobs, offset by a 4,900 gain in GOVERNMENT jobs during the quarter. The gain in GOVERNMENT jobs was primarily due to increases in both state and local education jobs, as hiring reached its peak during the quarter. Job declines for the quarter were in MINING (-200), CONSTRUCTION (-1,400), MANUFACTURING (-300), TRADE (-1,700), FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (-200) and SERVICES (-700). The only private industry sector that reported a job gain for the three-month period was TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (+200).



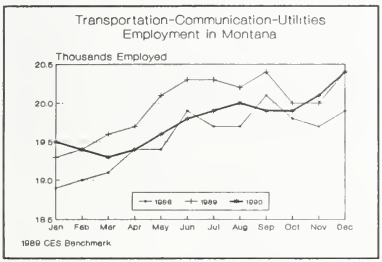
MINING for the fourth quarter of 1990 was ahead of the corresponding quarter of 1989 by 100 jobs—but was behind 200 jobs from the third quarter of 1990. Fourth quarter 1990 losses were primarily in **metal mining** (-100) and **non-metal mining** (-100).



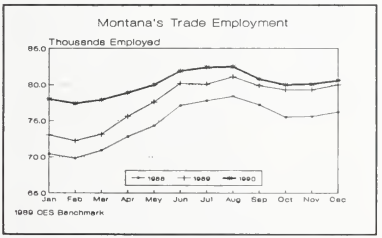
CONSTRUCTION jobs declined during the fourth quarter as a result of seasonal conditions, with most of the decrease occurring in the months of November and December. **General building construction** jobs were down 200 for the quarter, while **heavy construction** and **special trades** combined were down 1,200 jobs. Overall, total CONSTRUCTION declined by only 300 jobs from the fourth quarter of 1989.



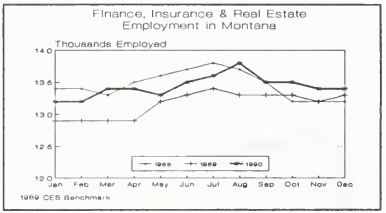
From November to December, **MANUFACTURING** lost 100 jobs. Within the industry, **lumber & wood production** and **food & kindred production** were each down 100 jobs—while **other nondurable** manufacturing posted a gain of 100 jobs. Fourth quarter 1990 MANUFACTURING was down 300 jobs from the previous quarter—but showed an increase of 500 jobs over the fourth quarter of 1989. Four hundred of those jobs were in **durable good**s manufacturing.



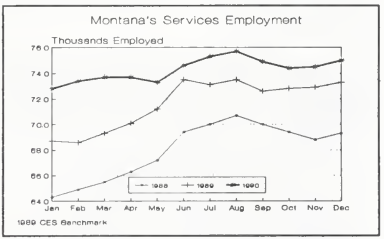
The average number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** increased by 200 over the previous quarter—and remained at the same level as the corresponding quarter of 1989. **Trucking & warehousing** added 200 jobs from November to December. **Communications** was up by 100 jobs, while **utilities** jobs stayed the same.



Fourth quarter jobs in the **TRADE** industry increased by 700 over 1989's fourth quarter—but dropped by 1,700 from the previous quarter, with **retail trade** reporting a sharp decline of 1,300 jobs. From November to December, the TRADE industry gained 500 jobs, which was a normal gain for the season. **Wholesale trade** was down by 100 jobs over the month, while **general mercantile stores** and **apparel & accessory stores** each gained 200 jobs. **Miscellaneous retail stores** added 300 jobs when extra help was hired for the holiday season, and **food stores** declined by 100 jobs over the month.



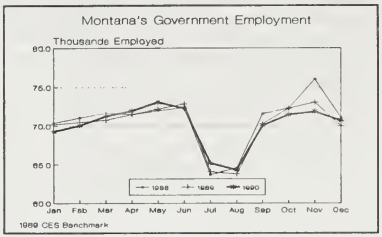
The **FINANCE, INSURANCE & UTILITIES** industry dropped by 200 jobs from the previous quarter, and showed a slight increase of about 100 jobs from the fourth quarter of 1989. There was little change in the industry during the month of December.



SERVICE industry jobs declined by 700 during the fourth quarter, primarily because of a 1,200 reduction in **hotels & other lodging places** jobs. **Auto repair & parking services** increased by 300 jobs during the quarter.

From November to December, the SERVICE sector gained 500 jobs. Following a typical seasonal pattern, 400 of those jobs were added in **hotels & other lodging places**.

There were 1,700 more jobs in the SERVICE industry in December 1990 than in December 1989. **Health services** added 1,000 jobs, **business services** and **membership organizations** were each up 300 jobs, and **hotels & other lodging places** was down 200 jobs.



Total **GOVERNMENT** was up from the previous quarter by an average of 4,900 jobs. This was primarily due to increases in education employment when schools opened around the beginning of September. Year-to-date comparisons in GOVERNMENT employment indicate that total GOVERNMENT increased by about 100 jobs. GOVERNMENT jobs declined by 1,200 from November to December due to seasonal layoffs—with **federal government** declining by 300 jobs, **state government** by 500, and **local government** by 400 jobs.

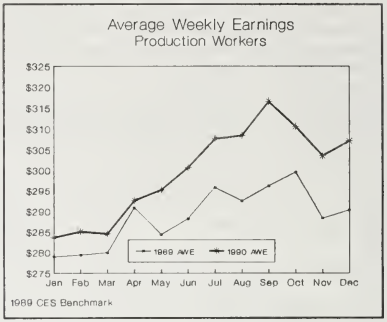
Comparing job levels with the corresponding quarter of 1989, GOVERNMENT added 600 jobs—with 700 jobs gained in state government, 100 gained in local government, and 200 lost in federal government.

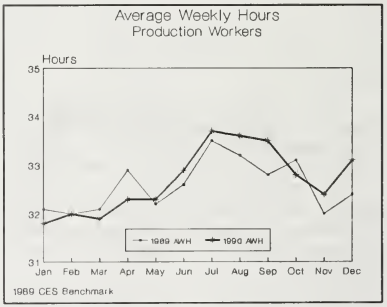
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS and EARNINGS

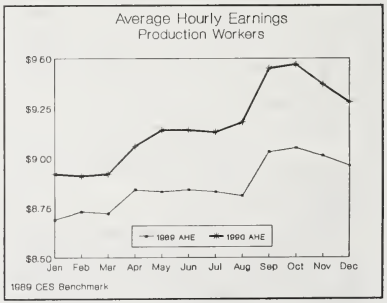
Average weekly earnings in December 1990 were $16.87 higher than in December 1989. This 5.8 percent increase was a result of 0.7 more **average weekly hours** worked, and a 32 cents-per-hour increase in **average hourly earnings**.

An increase in **average hourly earnings** was reported in all industry sectors since December 1989 except for MINING and MANUFACTURING. **Average weekly hours** were up in all divisions except MINING.

The changes in **average weekly hours** and **average hourly earnings** followed seasonal patterns.







HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

•**Montana farmers harvested** more wheat in 1990 than in 1989, but have been getting less money per bushel, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service. A spokesman for the agricultural service says the 1990 wheat harvest was the sixth largest harvest on record in Montana. Many farmers are holding their grain, he says, because of low prices.

•**Hail losses in 1990** were the largest in the 74-year history of Montana's State Board of Hail Insurance, according to a State Department of Agriculture official. He says a total of 326,000 acres covered under the program received hail damage—and $3.7 million was paid to state farmers.

•**An agricultural co-op group** promoting the canola crop in Montana thinks the 1990 farm bill will result in increased canola crops in 1991. The president of Montana Agriculture Producers, Inc. says the new farm bill allows farmers to grow oil seed crops on set-aside acres without losing federal subsidies paid for not growing crops such as wheat and barley.

•**A corporation of Montana and Colorado** cattlemen known as Meats of Montana reopened the former Midland Packing plant in Billings during October, and closed it back down in mid-December due to a shortage of operating capital. A spokesman says the corporation hopes to find additional financing to reopen the beef slaughter plant. More than 60 workers were affected by the shutdown.

•**The Meats of Montana packing plant** shutdown in December has also affected a spinoff leather operation that used hides from the slaughter house. International Leather Manufacturers was in the process of installing tannery equipment at its new corrugated steel building in Billings, a spokesman says, and had previously been shipping salt-cured hides from the plant to the West Coast for processing.

MINING

•**A coal-cleaning plant** that will produce a cleaner, more energy-efficient coal is slated to be constructed near Colstrip in the spring of 1991. A spokesman for Western Energy Co. says the plant should be operational early in 1992, and will produce cleansed, compressed coal that will meet new federal Clean Air Act standards. Markets for the value-added coal, the spokesman says, might include midwestern utilities, sugar plants, paper mills and cement plants—as well as international markets. The federal Department of Energy is helping to finance the five-year demonstration project through its Clean Coal Technology Program. About 150 construction jobs and 20 operating jobs will be created, the spokesman says.

•**Excavation is being "scaled back** by about one-third" at the Montana Tunnels gold mine near Helena, and about 25 contract workers will be laid off at the end of 1990, according to a mine spokesman. None of the 100 Pegasus Gold Inc. employees working at the site will be affected, he says, because the amount of ore being milled should remain about the same as in previous years.

CONSTRUCTION

•**The State Department of Highways** announced in October that it had run out of highway construction funds, and would not be letting any new contracts until sometime in 1991.

•**Malmstrom Air Force Base** has received a military construction freeze waiver on a $1.45 million flight simulator project, according to a base spokesman. The simulator will allow air crews to simulate actual flying conditions as part of their training. Construction should begin this winter, the spokesman says.

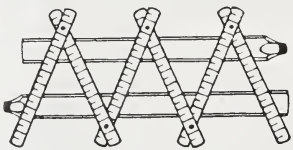
•**Construction is set to begin this winter** in Nevada on a natural gas line that will eventually run from Canada to California. Construction on the part of the line that will run through Montana and Wyoming is scheduled to begin in January 1992, according to an Altamont Transmission Co. spokesman.

•**Up to $20 million worth of improvements** are on tap for the Billings Logan International Airport within the next three years, according to the Billings aviation and transit director. Projects include expanding the baggage area and terminal, a new maintenance and fire-fighting building, storm drain improvements, heating and cooling system improvements and a new truck-loading dock. A city bond issue and federal grants will provide funding.

•**Construction is scheduled to begin** in February on a McDonald's restaurant in Libby, according to its franchise owner. He says the restaurant will employ around 30 part-time and full-time workers, and may be open as early as May.

•**Montana Power Co. has sold** the historic Montana Power Co. building in downtown Billings and announced plans to build a new office in Billings. A power company spokesman says the new building is scheduled to be completed by the fall of 1991. It will, he says, house customer service representatives and administrative staff—and include drive-up services.

•**Work is to begin this winter** on a visitor center intended to lure Glacier National Park tourists to Canada's Alberta Province. The project manager says Canadian workers will staff the $1.5 million tourist information center located near where the Going-to-the-Sun Road meets Highway 2, but that local workers will be hired for building maintenance.



•**Construction on a state veterans' nursing** home in Glendive is likely to begin in 1992, according to State Department of Institutions officials. They say the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs was unable to provide federal dollars for the $5.6 million project in 1991, but that federal funding is likely in 1992.

MANUFACTURING

•**After three years** of on-and-off negotiations, the 575 union workers at the Stone Container Corporation's Frenchtown linerboard mill have approved a four-year contract. Effective through May 1995, the contract includes "closed shop" language in addition to wage and benefit agreements, according to a union official.

•**After four loan extensions, Canbra Foods** has opted to quit paying the fees required to retain a $14.5 million Montana Board of Investments loan. A Canbra Foods spokesman says "it's a matter of when, not if" the Canadian food company builds a canola oil-processing plant in Butte, and that Canbra will renegotiate another financing commitment when it has a firmer construction timetable. Canbra would have needed to have the Butte plant built and operating by July 1992 in order to secure state financing.

•**Congress has approved $100,000** to fund a year-long feasibility study of a proposed wood-products laboratory at the University of Montana Forestry School. Forestry school officials say the proposed center would study ways to add value to the 87 percent of lumber that leaves Montana in its raw state.

•**The Montana United Indian Association** has received a $298,250 grant to help establish a network for Indian manufacturing firms. An association spokesman says the network will facilitate the sharing of information about technology and markets.

•**A community development loan** for Dillon's new barley-processing plant has been approved by the State Department of Commerce. A department official says work on the plant should start as soon as Centennial Foods Inc. secures additional private financing.

•**A new Helena firm** is specializing in powder coating metal products such as grates, fences and pipes. A spokesman for Advanced Industrial Coatings says the powder coating method is environmentally superior to spray painting.

•**A fledgling gun manufacturing firm** has announced plans to set up shop in Stevensville. The company's Portland, Ore. owner says he plans to manufacture small caliber target-shooting rifles like those used in biathlons.

•**A Great Falls business** involved primarily with supplying grain handling equipment to commercial grain elevators around the state has installed sheet metal machinery in order to do custom fabrication. The owners of Gerber's of Montana say they hope to fill the gap between the work done by lightweight sheet metal firms and the work done by firms with heavy metal handling equipment. Their firm employs eight workers.

•**Two of Montana's largest lumber mills** are beginning to manufacture specialty wood products sold to home do-it-yourselfers and housing contractors. Spokesmen for Plum Creek and Brand-S say they have been traveling around the country to find out what value-added wood products are most in demand. Plum Creek is currently making long, attractive boards. Brand-S is cutting lodgepole pine stock for shelves, tabletops, cabinets and bannisters.

•**A Bozeman company** that manufactures instrumentation for light scatter measurements has made Inc. magazine's list of the 500 fastest growing privately-held companies in 1990. TMA Technologies Inc. employs more than 40 people, the magazine says, and sells its products to aerospace and manufacturing companies.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

•**Essential Air Service** should be well funded in Montana through 1998, according to the vice chairman of the National Committee of Cities and States for Airline Service. Along with a funding increase, he says, the legislative package also protects airports against being disqualified from the EAS program. The seven airports relying on EAS funding in Montana are located at Sidney, Lewistown, Havre, Glasgow, Wolf Point, Glendive and Miles City.

•**Officials from Montana and Alberta** have agreed to jointly operate a vehicle-inspection station at the Coutts, Alberta weigh station. If approved by the Montana Legislature, the cooperative effort would eliminate the need for trucks to go through nearly identical inspections in Coutts and Shelby. Officials say Montana inspectors presently working in Shelby would be reassigned to the Coutts station.

•**State officials say Montana truck drivers** are in the process of taking a federally-mandated written exam that all truck drivers in the nation must pass before April 1992. The new federal licensing law replaces Montana's previously-required chauffeur's license with a variety of licenses geared to the weight of the truck and trailer, and the type of cargo transported.

•**A Washington state firm** is using the Livingston Rebuild Center to refurbish railroad boxcars with cryogenic refrigeration technology. A spokesman for Cryo-Shield Enterprises says cryogenic technology uses carbon dioxide to keep foods frozen during transport, and could eventually replace mechanical refrigeration units in boxcars.

•**About 350 Montana Rail Link employees** affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have ratified a new five-year wage agreement.

RETAIL TRADE

•**A State Department of Commerce** spokesman reports that state tourism was up 3.7 percent in 1990 over 1989. She says the 1990 tourist season translated into about $700 million worth of spending—and about $5.4 million worth of tax revenue, which largely goes toward tourism promotion efforts.

•**Patagonia Inc. has announced plans** to move its central warehouse and distribution center to Missoula from Ventura, Calif. The move hinges on the availability of a suitable warehouse site and a foreign trade zone designation. Missoula officials have recommended that the city create a port authority, and are negotiating a lease on over 400 acres of land near the Missoula International Airport. At least 100 people would work at the proposed warehouse, according to a Patagonia spokesman. The California-based outdoor clothing firm already employs about 40 people at its central mail-order operation, which is located in Bozeman. An outlet store for flawed and discontinued Patagonia clothing recently opened in Dillon.

•**A Yellowstone National Park spokesman** says 1990 "was the record year of all record years" for park tourism. She credits tourism industry promotions and a lingering curiosity about the dramatic 1988 Yellowstone fires for the increase in tourists.

SERVICES

•**A Billings-based environmental sciences** and computer mapping company has announced plans to expand it business, and has purchased the historic Montana Power Co. building in downtown Billings for new office space. A spokesman for GeoResearch Inc. says the company will establish an advanced computer mapping and cartographic production center. The expansion, he says, will mean expanding the company's work force from 35 to 50 employees.

GOVERNMENT

•**Eleven Montana communities** have been chosen to receive a total of $3.7 million in federal community development block grants, according to a Montana Department of Commerce spokesman. Dutton, Sun Prairie and Sanders County plan to upgrade water or sewage systems. Helena will expand its neighborhood center. Missoula will renovate a day-care center and emergency shelter for children. Billings will expand a fire station and buy a fire truck. Hardin, Harlem, Kalispell, White Sulphur Springs and Glasgow have housing and neighborhood revitalization projects on tap.

•**The National Weather Service** has announced plans to cut back on the number of weather bureaus in Montana as part of a nationwide consolidation plan. If the plan is approved, a spokesman says, weather bureaus in Havre and Kalispell would be closed in about five years—and the Helena bureau would operate on a limited basis. Offices in Billings, Glasgow, Great Falls and Missoula would be expanded—taking on employees affected at the other three locations.

•**Final 1990 Census results** indicate that Montana will lose one of its two seats in the U.S. House of Representatives because the state's apportionment population grew at a slower rate than the nation as a whole.

•**Small businesses across the state** have another place to look for help in preparing business, marketing and financial plans. The Montana Entrepreneurship Center will link state entrepreneurs with information and expertise. The center is based at the University of Montana—with regional offices at Montana State University and Eastern Montana College. The only charge for the services offered by the center, its executive director says, is a $25 charge for access to a computer data base.

Prevailing Wage Rates Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	Wage Rate	Date Set
Medical Records Technician	$6.76 per Hour	12/07/90
Electrical/Electronic Engineer	$15.30 per Hour	01/18/91
Computer Systems Analyst	$12.79 per Hour	02/04/91

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

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DECEMBER 1990 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	394,835	368,047	26,788	6.8%
YELLOWSTONE	64,440	61,114	3,326	5.2%
CASCADE	38,198	36,066	2,132	5.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,271	3,975	296	6.9%
BIG HORN	4,050	3,488	562	13.9%
BLAINE	3,178	2,948	230	7.2%
BROADWATER	1,310	1,177	133	10.2%
CARBON	3,826	3,594	232	6.1%
CARTER	858	820	38	4.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,447	2,291	156	6.4%
CUSTER	5,772	5,440	332	5.8%
DANIELS	1,071	1,050	21	2.0%
DAWSON	5,120	4,911	209	4.1%
DEER LODGE	4,051	3,650	401	9.9%
FALLON	1,367	1,314	53	3.9%
FERGUS	5,478	4,979	499	9.1%
FLATHEAD	30,916	28,353	2,563	8.3%
GALLATIN	26,221	24,998	1,223	4.7%
GARFIELD	771	746	25	3.2%
GLACIER	5,067	4,524	543	10.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	507	475	32	6.3%
GRANITE	1,189	1,079	110	9.3%
HILL	8,144	7,586	558	6.9%
JEFFERSON	5,473	5,220	253	4.6%
JUDITH BASIN	1,252	1,182	70	5.6%
LAKE	10,266	9,163	1,103	10.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,092	23,894	1,198	4.8%
LIBERTY	848	816	32	3.8%
LINCOLN	7,883	6,727	1,156	14.7%
MCCONE	1,150	1,078	72	6.3%
MADISON	2,852	2,653	199	7.0%
MEAGHER	878	836	42	4.8%
MINERAL	1,189	971	218	18.3%
MISSOULA	41,726	39,136	2,590	6.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,695	1,541	154	9.1%
PARK	6,155	5,536	619	10.1%
PETROLEUM	254	239	15	5.9%
PHILLIPS	2,503	2,368	135	5.4%
PONDERA	2,910	2,771	139	4.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,209	1,182	27	2.2%
POWELL	2,824	2,655	169	6.0%
PRAIRIE	707	635	72	10.2%
RAVALLI	10,637	9,279	1,358	12.8%
RICHLAND	4,984	4,705	279	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	5,200	4,816	384	7.4%
ROSEBUD	4,806	4,476	330	6.9%
SANDERS	3,121	2,603	518	16.6%
SHERIDAN	2,251	2,164	87	3.9%
SILVER BOW	13,701	12,664	1,037	7.6%
STILLWATER	2,574	2,426	148	5.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,294	1,212	82	6.3%
TETON	2,713	2,546	167	6.2%
TOOLE	2,118	2,034	84	4.0%
TREASURE	448	439	9	2.0%
VALLEY	4,334	4,078	256	5.9%
WHEATLAND	1,009	914	95	9.4%
WIBAUX	523	506	17	3.3%

TABLE I-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM

NOVEMBER 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	392,743	366,192	26,551	6.8%
YELLOWSTONE	64,460	61,070	3,390	5.3%
CASCADE	38,010	35,844	2,166	5.7%
BEAVERHEAD	4,221	4,025	196	4.6%
BIG HORN	4,075	3,499	576	14.1%
BLAINE	3,208	2,948	260	8.1%
BROADWATER	1,309	1,210	99	7.6%
CARBON	3,820	3,617	203	5.3%
CARTER	873	840	33	3.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,450	2,331	119	4.9%
CUSTER	5,772	5,443	329	5.7%
DANIELS	1,076	1,043	33	3.1%
DAWSON	5,149	4,937	212	4.1%
DEER LODGE	4,034	3,685	349	8.7%
FALLON	1,386	1,346	40	2.9%
FERGUS	5,466	5,016	450	8.2%
FLATHEAD	30,084	27,512	2,572	8.5%
GALLATIN	25,863	24,599	1,264	4.9%
GARFIELD	786	757	29	3.7%
GLACIER	5,096	4,439	657	12.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	517	484	33	6.4%
GRANITE	1,183	1,068	115	9.7%
HILL	8,132	7,556	576	7.1%
JEFFERSON	5,483	5,227	256	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,247	1,201	46	3.7%
LAKE	10,332	9,372	960	9.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	25,150	23,752	1,398	5.6%
LIBERTY	863	826	37	4.3%
LINCOLN	7,987	6,747	1,240	15.5%
MCCONE	1,161	1,093	68	5.9%
MADISON	2,779	2,618	161	5.8%
MEAGHER	877	851	26	3.0%
MINERAL	1,143	964	179	15.7%
MISSOULA	40,818	38,617	2,201	5.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,694	1,559	135	8.0%
PARK	6,151	5,447	704	11.4%
PETROLEUM	259	239	20	7.7%
PHILLIPS	2,567	2,340	227	8.8%
PONDERA	2,931	2,755	176	6.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,214	1,179	35	2.9%
POWELL	2,820	2,608	212	7.5%
PRAIRIE	693	664	29	4.2%
RAVALLI	10,452	9,252	1,200	11.5%
RICHLAND	4,966	4,708	258	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	5,247	4,815	432	8.2%
ROSEBUD	4,846	4,478	368	7.6%
SANDERS	3,112	2,677	435	14.0%
SHERIDAN	2,257	2,189	68	3.0%
SILVER BOW	13,686	12,541	1,145	8.4%
STILLWATER	2,571	2,410	161	6.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,293	1,214	79	6.1%
TETON	2,706	2,574	132	4.9%
TOOLE	2,110	2,037	73	3.5%
TREASURE	452	434	18	4.0%
VALLEY	4,347	4,056	291	6.7%
WHEATLAND	1,006	949	57	5.7%
WIBAUX	548	526	22	4.0%

TABLE I-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

90 BM

OCTOBER 1990 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	392,285	368,375	23,910	6.1%
YELLOWSTONE	64,263	60,873	3,390	5.3%
CASCADE	38,093	36,033	2,060	5.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,378	4,124	254	5.8%
BIG HORN	4,206	3,598	608	14.5%
BLAINE	3,296	2,996	300	9.1%
BROADWATER	1,285	1,191	94	7.3%
CARBON	3,927	3,733	194	4.9%
CARTER	951	933	18	1.9%
CHOUTEAU	2,489	2,390	99	4.0%
CUSTER	5,718	5,508	210	3.7%
DANIELS	1,136	1,106	30	2.6%
DAWSON	5,111	4,878	233	4.6%
DEER LODGE	4,028	3,712	316	7.8%
FALLON	1,398	1,361	37	2.6%
FERGUS	5,398	5,117	281	5.2%
FLATHEAD	29,877	27,793	2,084	7.0%
GALLATIN	25,536	24,464	1,072	4.2%
GARFIELD	817	787	30	3.7%
GLACIER	5,308	4,649	659	12.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	519	501	18	3.5%
GRANITE	1,223	1,085	138	11.3%
HILL	8,115	7,477	638	7.9%
JEFFERSON	5,745	5,473	272	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,311	1,253	58	4.4%
LAKE	10,467	9,621	846	8.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	24,759	23,607	1,152	4.7%
LIBERTY	852	822	30	3.5%
LINCOLN	7,753	6,686	1,067	13.8%
MCCONE	1,171	1,123	48	4.1%
MADISON	2,889	2,799	90	3.1%
MEAGHER	934	916	18	1.9%
MINERAL	1,112	976	136	12.2%
MISSOULA	40,450	38,415	2,035	5.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,663	1,509	154	9.3%
PARK	6,257	5,681	576	9.2%
PETROLEUM	276	267	9	3.3%
PHILLIPS	2,524	2,386	138	5.5%
PONDERA	2,937	2,789	148	5.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,197	1,167	30	2.5%
POWELL	2,816	2,680	136	4.8%
PRAIRIE	729	713	16	2.2%
RAVALLI	10,468	9,539	929	8.9%
RICHLAND	5,013	4,776	237	4.7%
ROOSEVELT	5,402	4,877	525	9.7%
ROSEBUD	4,716	4,363	353	7.5%
SANDERS	3,059	2,741	318	10.4%
SHERIDAN	2,313	2,255	58	2.5%
SILVER BOW	13,267	12,290	977	7.4%
STILLWATER	2,586	2,445	141	5.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,313	1,258	55	4.2%
TETON	2,790	2,626	164	5.9%
TOOLE	2,182	2,104	78	3.6%
TREASURE	465	444	21	4.5%
VALLEY	4,221	3,963	258	6.1%
WHEATLAND	1,022	974	48	4.7%
WIBAUX	551	528	23	4.2%

TABLE II
M O N T A N A
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	403.4	407.1	412.1	410.2	407.2	410.5	408.9	405.6	392.7	392.3	392.7	394.8	403.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	378.6	383.0	387.5	387.5	384.4	387.8	388.2	387.9	370.8	368.4	366.2	368.0	379.9
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	28.5	25.4	29.5	32.3	37.4	43.4	41.2	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.3	33.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.8	24.1	24.6	22.9	22.8	22.7	20.7	17.7	21.9	23.9	26.5	26.8	23.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	5.6%	6.1%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%

1989

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.1	398.9	397.2	401.6	405.6	413.4	415.4	416.1	405.8	404.7	401.5	402.3	405.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.8	368.8	367.2	378.4	383.5	387.8	393.9	396.1	385.9	383.7	377.7	381.2	381.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRI.	25.0	29.4	29.0	38.3	40.6	40.9	39.9	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	38.4	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.3	30.1	30.0	23.2	22.1	25.6	21.5	20.0	19.9	21.0	23.8	21.1	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJ. 3/	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASON. ADJ	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.0%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1990 BENCHMARKS.

2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.

* UNDER 50.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	288.1	287.7	290.2	292.4	297.0	302.0	297.1	297.7	301.1	300.6	299.5	297.8	295.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	218.8	217.6	218.9	220.3	223.9	229.1	231.9	233.4	231.0	229.1	227.6	227.1	225.7
GOODS PRODUCING	35.3	34.2	34.6	35.6	37.7	39.3	40.7	41.4	41.9	41.3	39.5	37.7	38.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	252.8	253.5	255.6	256.8	259.3	262.7	256.4	256.3	259.2	259.3	260.0	260.1	257.7
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	183.5	183.4	184.3	184.7	186.2	189.8	191.2	192.0	189.1	187.8	188.1	189.4	187.5
MINING	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3
METAL MINING	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
CONSTRUCTION	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.5	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.1	8.6	9.5
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.4
MANUFACTURING	21.9	21.5	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.5	23.2	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.5
DURABLE GOODS	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	14.1	14.5	15.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.4
LOGGING	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.4	19.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.8	12.2
RAILROAD	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.7
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
TRADE	78.0	77.4	77.9	78.9	80.0	81.9	82.4	82.5	80.8	80.0	80.1	80.6	80.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	16.1
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
FARM-PROD RAW MATERIALS	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
RETAIL TRADE	62.2	61.8	62.1	62.7	64.0	65.7	65.8	66.2	64.6	63.9	64.1	64.7	64.0
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.4
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1
FOOD STORES	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
GAS STATIONS	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990													
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
FURNITURE & HOMEFURN	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
EATING & DRINKING	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.4	25.2	26.1	26.0	26.4	25.3	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.8
MISC RETAIL	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.9
DRUG STORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4
FINANCE	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
INSURANCE	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
REAL ESTATE	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
SERVICES	72.8	73.4	73.7	73.0	73.3	74.6	75.3	75.7	74.9	74.4	74.5	75.0	74.2
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.6	7.7	8.3	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
AUTO REPAIR & PARKING	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
MISC REPAIR SERVICES	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.0	25.8
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
HOSPITALS	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.8
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	69.3	70.1	71.3	72.1	73.1	72.9	65.2	64.3	70.1	71.5	71.9	70.7	70.2
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.8	12.6	12.8	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.8
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.4	21.3	20.6	19.5	18.4	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.3	20.9
STATE EDUCATION	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.5	9.7	8.2	7.1	10.0	10.7	10.9	10.2	9.9
OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.0
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35.7	36.4	37.0	36.6	37.4	37.6	30.7	31.5	34.8	36.2	36.7	36.3	35.6
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.2	23.9	24.2	24.0	24.3	23.5	16.5	16.2	21.8	23.5	24.0	23.9	22.4
OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.5	12.5	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.1	14.2	15.3	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.4	13.2

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1990

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1990	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	140.8	142.3	142.8	144.4	145.7	146.9	140.1	141.5	145.2	145.6	146.3	145.9	144.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	104.5	105.0	105.0	106.3	107.2	109.3	109.7	110.7	109.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	107.8
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
MANUFACTURING	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
TCU*	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.0
TRANSPORTATION	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
TRADE	36.7	36.4	36.5	37.0	38.0	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.5	37.8	38.2	38.3	37.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
RETAIL TRADE	32.8	32.5	32.5	32.9	33.9	34.8	34.6	35.2	34.4	33.7	34.0	34.1	33.8
EATING & DRINKING	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.4
FIRE**	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2
FINANCE	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5
SERVICES	48.3	49.0	48.9	49.4	49.2	49.9	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.0	49.8	50.1	49.7
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0
HEALTH SERVICES	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36.3	37.3	37.8	38.1	38.5	37.6	30.4	30.8	35.5	37.2	37.6	37.1	36.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.8	8.2	8.5	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.1	22.6	22.0	16.3	16.7	20.0	21.4	21.8	21.5	20.8

*TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

**FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Dec. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	190.1	190.4	191.8	186.3	$307.17	$303.59	$309.67	$290.30
MINING	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.6	$570.80	$583.14	$607.70	$583.20
CONSTRUCTION	6.6	8.0	9.3	6.6	$554.65	$543.85	$590.15	$532.08
MANUFACTURING	17.3	17.4	17.7	16.9	$471.24	$460.52	$472.24	$459.73
Durable Goods	11.9	12.2	12.3	11.8	$469.17	$441.34	$457.97	$454.57
Non-Durable	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	$478.40	$507.96	$504.27	$471.64
*TCU	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.5	$513.21	$514.94	$512.07	$495.00
Transportation	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	$496.91	$491.34	$507.87	$478.39
Comm. & Util.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	$542.93	$557.00	$518.73	$528.31
TRADE	71.3	70.7	70.9	70.6	$209.20	$205.10	$208.07	$197.14
Wholesale Trade	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0	$343.31	$334.08	$333.80	$328.51
Retail Trade	58.2	57.6	57.7	57.6	$179.04	$175.97	$179.40	$167.54
**FIRE	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2	$325.31	$308.14	$305.50	$307.02
SERVICES	61.3	60.8	60.7	59.9	$262.39	$253.91	$255.33	$239.73

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Dec. 1989
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	32.4	32.7	32.4	$9.28	$9.37	$9.47	$8.96
MINING	40.0	40.3	41.2	40.5	$14.27	$14.47	$14.75	$14.40
CONSTRUCTION	37.3	36.5	38.8	36.0	$14.87	$14.90	$15.21	$14.78
MANUFACTURING	40.8	39.7	41.1	39.7	$11.55	$11.60	$11.49	$11.58
Durable Goods	41.3	39.3	41.0	39.7	$11.36	$11.23	$11.17	$11.45
Non-Durable	39.9	40.8	41.3	39.7	$11.99	$12.45	$12.21	$11.88
*TCU	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.5	$13.33	$13.48	$13.37	$13.20
Transportation	38.7	38.0	39.4	37.2	$12.84	$12.93	$12.89	$12.86
Comm. & Util.	38.1	38.6	36.3	38.2	$14.25	$14.43	$14.29	$13.83
TRADE	30.1	29.3	29.1	29.6	$6.95	$7.00	$7.15	$6.66
Wholesale Trade	36.6	36.0	35.7	35.4	$9.38	$9.28	$9.35	$9.28
Retail Trade	28.6	27.8	27.6	28.3	$6.26	$6.33	$6.50	$5.92
**FIRE	36.8	35.5	35.4	35.7	$8.84	$8.68	$8.63	$8.60
SERVICES	31.2	30.3	30.8	30.5	$8.41	$8.38	$8.29	$7.86

*Transportation/Communication/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1990		1989		1988	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	127.4	125.9	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5
February	128.0	126.4	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7
March	128.7	127.1	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1
April	128.9	127.3	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7
May	129.2	127.5	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2
June	129.9	128.3	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7
July	130.4	128.7	124.4	123.2	118.5	117.2
August	131.6	129.9	124.6	123.2	119.0	117.7
September	132.7	131.1	125.0	123.6	119.8	118.5
October	133.5	131.9	125.6	124.2	120.2	118.9
November	133.8	132.2	125.9	124.4	120.3	119.0
December	133.8	132.2	126.1	124.6	120.5	119.2
Dec-to-Dec %	6.1%	6.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
AVERAGE:	130.7	129.0	124.0	122.6	118.3	117.0
Ann Avg %	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Dec. 1990	Percent Change From Nov. 1990	Oct. 1990	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1988
ALL ITEMS	100%	133.8	0.0	0.2	6.1	11.0
Food & Bevarages	18%	133.9	0.1	0.4	5.3	11.0
Housing	42%	130.5	0.1	0.1	4.5	8.6
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	125.3	-1.7	-2.4	5.1	6.2
Transportation	17%	127.2	0.2	1.1	10.4	14.8
Medical Care	6%	169.2	0.5	1.3	9.6	18.9
Entertainment	5%	134.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	9.6
Other Goods & Services	6%	164.5	0.6	0.8	7.6	16.4

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1990	Oct. To Dec. 1989	Year-to-Date 1990	Year-to-Date 1989
STATE OF MONTANA	702	744	3204	3091
GREAT FALLS MSA	58	62	254	226
BILLINGS MSA	114	81	435	401
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	53	92	264	370
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	40	70	244	229
BEAVERHEAD	7	11	40	30
DEER LODGE	5	10	19	29
GRANITE	0	3	16	10
MADISON	5	18	33	47
POWELL	4	2	19	12
SILVER BOW	19	26	117	101
BOZEMAN LFA	76	86	349	341
GALLATIN	58	70	262	264
MEAGHER	0	0	9	4
PARK	18	16	78	73
GLASGOW LFA	21	18	76	73
DANIELS	4	1	12	6
PHILLIPS	2	4	10	10
ROOSEVELT	9	6	25	26
SHERIDAN	1	3	9	12
VALLEY	5	4	20	19
GLENDIVE LFA	19	13	65	74
DAWSON	4	3	22	22
GARFIELD	1	0	3	2
MCCONE	1	0	4	3
PRAIRIE	1	2	4	8
RICHLAND	12	8	31	36
WIBAUX	0	0	1	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	21	13	104	76
BIG HORN	3	5	22	23
CARBON	7	6	40	34
STILLWATER	7	1	29	14
SWEET GRASS	4	1	13	5
HAVRE LFA	19	14	81	61
BLAINE	4	1	18	11
HILL	14	11	59	40
LIBERTY	1	2	4	10
HELENA LFA	39	40	197	188
BROADWATER	4	3	17	11
JEFFERSON	7	8	23	15
LEWIS & CLARK	28	29	157	162
KALISPELL LFA	82	92	422	404
FLATHEAD	49	57	279	257
LAKE	14	14	67	67
LINCOLN	19	21	76	80
LEWISTOWN LFA	20	21	76	65
FERGUS	12	11	44	35
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	3	3	3
JUDITH BASIN	0	2	8	3
MUSSELSHELL	4	0	14	10
PETROLEUM	0	0	1	1
WHEATLAND	4	5	6	13
MILES CITY LFA	19	21	82	86
CARTER	2	0	6	2
CUSTER	9	9	36	36
FALLON	1	3	4	11
POWDER RIVER	0	3	8	8
ROSEBUD	6	5	24	27
TREASURE	1	1	4	2
MISSOULA LFA	106	94	472	395
MINERAL	7	1	22	13
MISSOULA	68	66	308	264
RAVALLI	28	21	123	90
SANDERS	3	6	19	28
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	15	27	83	102
CHOUTEAU	1	2	16	8
GLACIER	6	11	24	28
PONDERA	4	6	12	28
TETON	2	4	16	21
TOOLE	2	4	15	17

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations or holidays are being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are [illegible] shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hour figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5150, DE 220, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. Benchmarking - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

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1,300 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $ .92 per copy, for a total cost of $ 1,197.93 – which includes $261.93 for printing and $936.00 for distribution.